New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1335. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

PEACE RESTORED.

The Victory Achieved by Gov. Shannon and the People of Lawrence.

SURRENDER OF THE INVADERS.

The Settlement Effected by Gov. Shannon and the Enemy.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sunday, Dec. 9, 1855.

During the last twenty-four hours, the veil of obscurity which has been upon the fate of our unfortunate people, has been so far lifted from our eyes, that the time of uncertainty, and the consequent distress of ordinary times, are beginning to return to us. Although we still

"Just the straw,
And the vile squabbling of the wayward sea,"

in our midst, it brings not the fear of instant war, as among us during the week just past. I know you will rejoice with me to know that the negotiations with the Governor have proved successful, so far as to satisfy him that we have committed no wrong, and he has ordered all the invading force to disband, and they are doing so. He spent about five hours in private council with Gen. Reeder and Gen. Lane yesterday, during which time a written agreement was prepared and signed by the parties; and at the close of the interview, Gov. SHANNON made us a very satisfactory extempore speech on leaving the hotel.

By that settlement we have made no concession, have violated none of our cherished regard of individual honor, have alienated none of our former sentiments, nor yielded up one principle we hold sacred as defenders of inherited rights. We have said we had no compromises to make, for we had done nothing to injure them, and knew not what they accused us of doing. In putting our position, just as we have always stood, upon paper and signing it, is no concession on our part, but rather a written proof of our innocence. The document rather clearly so the rescue of BRANDON, near Hickory Point, and says it was made without our knowledge or consent, and that we will not resist any *legal* process issued to arrest the rescuers. It further states that we will at all times aid the Governor when called upon in the execution of any *legal criminal* process against any of our citizens.

He agrees that if any are arrested in this vicinity while a Grand Jury is in this Territory, they shall be tried in this town before a District Judge of the United States Court, and admitted to bail. He further agrees that all arrested by the Sheriff without legal process, shall be set at liberty, and that he will use his influence to aid us in obtaining remuneration for all depredations by the Sheriff's posse in Western Territory. Nothing is to be construed as expressing any opinion as to the validity of the laws of the Territorial Legislature.

The citizens of Kansas Territory have always endeavored to cooperate in enforcing the *common law* of the land for the punishment of criminals. All civilized countries recognizing the law of nations do this, and we have gone no further than that in our pledge to the Governor. He says distinctly that he does not intend to attempt to enforce any of the obnoxious laws of Kansas. He knows too well our resolutions to use attempt it. On his return to the camp last night, after the settlement had been completed, they were in a state of mutiny. The more responsible chose were for obeying orders, and starting for Missouri, but the hot-spur Arcadians said none determined to fight, Governor or no Governor, and they swore they would hang him if they could. They have broke up to-day and all are marching, but there is a rumor that about three hundred still hang about Franklin, swearing that they will have a fight with the Yankees yet, and our guard are out to-night as strong as usual. At Leavenworth the same state of feeling exists. They have crossed over the river to-day, but swear vengeance on Shannon and Lawrence. If we are attacked now, it will be in the guerrilla style, by a drunken mob, headed by ATCHISON & Co. Let them come. Many of them never ought to return, and are sworn not to. If they do not attack us openly, or as a town, they probably will lurk by our roadsides, and commit depredations at night. Last night, about midnight, twenty armed men entered the house of Judge WARRINER, about five miles distant, pretending to hunt for SHARP's rifles. None but the women folks and one traveler were at home, but they upset everything in the house, broke open trunks and drawers, and fired a pistol that shot a ball through two floors. We hear again to-night that they are still watching in the vicinity. They doubtless seek the life of Mr. WARRINER, as he is a prominent Free-State man, but he remains in town yet on duty, and will not return till they are dispersed. Our organization will be kept up some days yet, till we are sure there is no further danger. It is evidently most humiliating to the Missouri rabble, to leave without a fight. SHANNON-YELLOW made them a speech yesterday, in which he urged them not to leave till they had exterminated the race of Abolitionists, women and all. It is yet to be seen what they will do. Some who have visited us to-day, say frankly, that this is not the end of it. They all say, Missourians and all, that they were cajoled, individually, by Gov. SHANNON, and we believe this to be true. This is only a temporary pacification, and the Union is not yet safe.

The Governor makes a bad show upon paper. No public mind was ever more humbugged, and he is quite thankful for any favor we may show him in extricating himself. In his Proclamation he insults the whole Free-State Party, and most grossly belies them—now he is satisfied we are right, and have acted honorably in the whole affair, but that he was deceived and humbugged by Sheriff JONES and his rabble, till his Proclamation was justifiable. He admits that he issued it wholly on *ex parte* testimony, but that he only gave instructions to JONES, and his Generals, BROWN and ATCHISON—that his power was in fact very small, but that the mails from Missouri he did not recognize as his *plan*. On the other hand, the Missourians say they came by his orders. He says his small force he can and will control, but the mob from the State he fears he cannot control, and that he fears them as much as we do. He has even gone so far as to instruct Gen. REEDER to hold his enrolled companies in readiness to repel any of their invasions, and we intend to drive them from the Territory if they strike another blow. It is possible they intend to remain until our Election on the 15th inst., and then attack our polls. The Governor's course will make an excellent scene for the stage. He has only two dozen hundred militia to destroy Lawrence—then admits that a *misunderstanding* was the only cause of it, while we have done no wrong—then as a *finale* he authorizes us to drive the guerrillas home because he can't control them. The Governor is evidently in his dotage, and yields too readily to surrounding influences. If he had come into the Territory by some other route, and avoided Westport, he might have stood better before the world. He is still with us and seems gratified with his reception. He feels much safer here than among his former associates. Our men sleep upon their arms to-night. RANDOLPH.

The Murder of Another Free-State Man.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Thursday, Dec. 6, 1855.

The first murder has been committed since our blockade. I have just returned with a scout sent out to ascertain the facts about it. A. Mr. BARBER, formerly of Ohio, a Free-State man, and one who has been under arms in town several days, started home this morn to visit his family, and went unarmed. Just as he turned off the main road, towards his house, a party of twelve Missourians came up, and several of them gave him chase and shot him dead. No altercation or dispute occurred. It was a foul murder, committed simply because he differed from them in his views on the Slavery question. A more outrageous taking of human life never occurred in any community professing to be half-civilized even. They first shot Mr. BARBER upon a full run, he running along with all his speed to get away from his pursuers.

Do we live in a savage state, where life is entirely exposed? These Missourians, a part of them, are perfectly reckless, and when collected in large bodies, with plenty of whisky, are absolutely unreliable. Perhaps their leaders should not be held responsible for all their acts after they are brought together. But, in the present instance, Governor SHANNON is to be held accountable for the acts of these invaders. His proclamations called them here, and now if they do burn Lawrence and do destroy more lives, he should answer to the civilized world.

I further learn that another Free-State man was found dead some 6 miles south of this, near where Dow was killed. How, or just when he was shot, no one knows. He, too, had been in town and served with our men. Here, then, is the third man brutally killed by our enemies within two weeks. It is with the greatest difficulty that our officers can restrain the men from marching out and routing the camp, or die in the attempt.

Three trenches five feet deep, with high breastworks, are now finished, and our town wears all the appearance of a besieged place. Indeed, the Governor [illegible] to come. We propose [illegible] town, that treaty on its [illegible]

TRIMMER.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sunday, Dec. 9, 1855.

We breath freer once more. Yesterday, the conference between Gov. SHANNON and our people was closed, and orders were issued to the Sheriff to disband his posse, or in other words, for him to disband those infernal ruffians who, for two weeks, have been harrassing our town, shooting our men, stealing our horses, and appropriating our corn to themselves.

By the paper of settlement—which I am not allowed to forward—the Governor denies that they are here by his authority. But the world well knows, or will know, when the facts are spread out concerning our invasion, that SHANNON knew the Missourians would come over in answer to his call for troops to aid the Sheriff, and by Mr. WOOSON's letter which I sent you, it will be seen that the "Platte Rifle Company" were directly called for. It is of no use to attempt to dodge the question that Missourians were invited to come on to execute those laws which, in March, they elected a Legislature to make.

The Governor acknowledges a misunderstanding to exist between the people of the Territory and himself touching certain matters referred to in his proclamation. Here then, the question arises, who was to blame for that misunderstanding? I think he was to blame for it! He issued his proclamation on hearing Sheriff JONES' story, backed up by other Pro-Slavery men. It was entirely an *ex parte* transaction. And there was a reason for it. Governor SHANNON has acted with the Missourians and the Slave-State Party ever since his first arrival among us. Or rather, he never came among us, the people of the Territory. He lives at Westport, (Mo.,) to all intents and purposes, and no one living there can get any correct idea of Kansas Territory and its politics. It will be seen, also, that the record of the whole affair puts the Governor in a most extraordinary light, not to say a most ridiculous and shameful position before the world. He frequently said he could not control the men besieging our town—that their officers could not do so if the settlement did not please them—and so it proved to be. When it was announced that an arrangement had been made, a large body of them drew their swords and swore they would fight—that they came up to fight and burn Lawrence, and they would not go back till they had done this, by G—d. Their Captains, some of them, joined with them, and all day Saturday, the second day of conference, it was hourly expected that an attack would be made. And when it was told them Saturday night that a settlement had been made, they swore they would burn Lawrence—that the Governor had betrayed them, and was a disgrace to the Pro-Slavery Party. I am credibly informed that his life was in absolute danger. They felt so exasperated that blood did not flow, and that the Governor had taken, as they said, sides with the Free-State Party by the adjustment, that speakers were obliged to talk to the camp till midnight, urging them to abide by the action of the Governor, &c. *Atchison was in camp, also*, and has been there several days. He has headed this invasion, and it has not terminated, if terminated it can be said to be, as he designed, and hence I am expecting still further developments. We have only witnessed the first act in the drama. God only knows what the second will be.

General ROBINSON has to-day been set at liberty, having been a prisoner several days. A Mr. GARVEY, of Topeka, also got in to-day. He has been in the upper camp three days. He had a rope put round his neck and tied to a limb of a tree, and was then demanded to read the Constitution framed at Topeka, and put to many other indignities. Mr. J. PARSON, of Leavenworth, was also a prisoner of the enemy some time. He was taken on his way to Lawrence. Some of their prisoners they robbed of their arms and horses, and refused to return them. Their own weapons, many of them, came from the United States Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., which these ruffians broke into and robbed.

To-day, the Governor has been in town. Our citizens treat him as cordially as could be expected. He never has visited us to stop any time and few of us know him. I think hereafter he will reside among us in the Territory proper, and not on an Indian reserve.

Rumors say that bodies of the camp have not left the Territory, but are prowling about thirsting for blood. In view of this, SHANNON has, this afternoon, issued orders to our commanders empowering them to use all the force under them to defend the town, and protect the lives of our citizens.

A few days ago this same town and its vicinity were denounced as the home of a band of lawless men in the Governor's proclamation. But to-day he is their guest, and empowers them to use their military force to defend the town and its inhabitants against the men whom he has called in among us, under the guise of a *Sheriff's posse*. TRIMMER.

Disbanding of the Free State Volunteers—Grand Ball in Lawrence—The Remnant of the Missouri Camp—Volunteers to be Paid.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1855.

To-day our volunteer troops were disbanded. We ascertained that our enemies had passed the line, and hence there is no more occasion just now for their services. The Regiment was drawn up in hollow square on Massachusetts-st., when Gen. ROBINSON made some pertinent remarks to them. He paid them a high compliment for their gallantry and their bravery. Other officers, also, spoke. A resolution was also passed that the Regiment constitute themselves a Committee of Vigilance to guard the polls at the election the 15th inst. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed.

Last evening a large military ball came off at the Free-State Hotel in which nearly all our men participated. Speeches were made by several of our most prominent citizens. Sheriff JONES had been invited by our Commander, but several of the companies refused to participate if he did. Quite an excited state of feeling prevailed on this question, in which the narrow-mindedness of some men were fully developed. Mr. JONES did not appear in the hall on this account.

To-day I visited the camp-ground of the Missourians. It looked much as I should suppose a battlefield looks after an engagement had taken place and the dead buried. Acres and acres of land were trodden down as hard as our roads. The smouldering camp fires—the fallen trees and one six-pound cannon left by them because they dared not take it back as it is stolen property, all reminded one that Kansas had been invaded by an armed force, while the most fearful apprehensions filled my mind that her liberties are to be fought for yet on her lovely plains. This invasion and the present adjustment are only the prelude to something more serious. We feel so here. ATCHISON is not going to tamely submit. Some better pretext will be sought next time, and a way will not be left open for any settlement as it was this time.

According to Governor SHANNON's order we shall be remunerated for our services during the siege.

The following is the order:

To C. Robinson, Commander of the enrolled citizens of Lawrence:

You are hereby authorized and directed to take such measures and use the enrolled force under your command in such manner for the preservation of the place and the protection of the property and the persons of the people of Lawrence and vicinity, as in your judgment shall best secure that end.

(Signed) WILSON SHANNON.

LAWRENCE, Dec. 9, 1855.

Here he commands that very force to defend our town from his own forces, which he brought into the Territory, but which he could not control. He also pledges himself in the paper of settlement, to use his influence to secure to our town pay for the damages sustained and property stolen *by the Sheriff's posse*. A proviso is also inserted in the treaty, if it may be called such, that no opinion was therein expressed as to the validity of the Legislature. This treaty is a private document, just now, according to the Governor's opinion, possibly of the contents thereof—could not be known. It does not compromise the position of the Free-State Party, as laid down in their Platform.

This invasion has demonstrated the fact that there are not men enough in Kansas in favor of the laws to *execute them*. You thus can see what the feelings of our men are, and you can see how much we need some relief. It may be said that we have no law. The Free-State "Law and Order" meeting at Leavenworth did not come off, owning to the invasion.

I notice that one of my letters from Leavenworth, giving an account of McCRAE's indictment, has mysteriously found its way into the *Weekly Tribune*, without being credited to the TIMES or any one else. By its being placed along with the correspondence of the *Tribune's* Special Correspondent in Kansas, and stripped of my signature, I do not understand its appearance where it is. TRIMMER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Election of Banks Inevitable.

CONSUL AT MATANZAS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

BANKS stock is very buoyant. His election to-morrow or Saturday is generally conceded to be inevitable. Nothing but the most unbusiness and unexpected treachery can prevent it.

The nomination of GARESCHE, as Consul at Matanzas, was sent to the Senate to-day. S.

The Dismissal of Mr. Crampton—Parker H. French—The Seizure of the Bark Amelia, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Lord PALMERSTON has written a private letter to a distinguished gentleman now in Washington, stating that the British Government anticipates the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON by this Government.

It is reported that certain documents have just been received by Government from TEXAS, which may lead to the arrest and detention of PARKER H. FRENCH, by process of law.

Official information received from the Spanish authorities, relative to the seizure of the bark *Amelia*, on the Coast of Hayti, states that she was suspected of being engaged in fillibustering designs against Cuba, and the documents contain evidence to prove that charge. Spain expects this Government to punish those implicated.

There is considerable ice in the Potomac. The mercury was twenty degrees above zero this morning.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

There were only about twelve or fifteen members present. A few petitions were presented, when, after a short Executive Session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

No quorum was present on the reassembling of the House this morning at 10 o'clock. There was consequently a call of the House, when 184 members answered to their names.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, remarked that he understood, this morning, some friends of the proposition of Mr. STEPHENS, for a continuous session till a Speaker shall be elected, are disposed to rescind it, in order that the House may go on in the usual way with the election of Speaker. The proceedings of yesterday demonstrated that there was nothing practical in it. For the purpose, therefore, of affording gentlemen an opportunity for rescinding that order, he would withdraw his resolution inviting Mr. ORR to preside over the House till a Speaker is elected, not seeing any necessity for such an arrangement, unless there is a probability of a protracted session.

Mr. ORR said inasmuch as the gentleman from Ohio had indicated his purpose of withdrawing his resolution, he (ORR) felt himself relieved from the delicacy of remarking that he had learned with some surprise a rumor had been set on foot prejudicial to Mr. CAMPBELL and himself, namely,—that Mr. CAMPBELL had offered the resolution with his consent. So far as he (ORR) knew, heard, and believed, the report was false. He highly appreciated the compliment of the gentleman from Ohio, and should ever cherish it in his memory.

Mr. CAMPBELL, by way of silencing that particular slander, said he never interchanged a single word with Mr. ORR on the subject. He cared little about rumor, it being generally understood that the most notorious liar is Madame Rumor. He understood there was a disposition to go on in the usual way voting for Speaker. He hoped there would be as little debate as possible, till a Speaker is elected, without running into night sessions. He moved to rescind Mr. STEPHENS' resolution providing for a continuous session until a Speaker is elected.

Mr. STEPHENS said when he submitted that proposition he was anxious that the House should elect a Speaker, and thought a majority of the members desired the same result. But yesterday evening he became satisfied that he was mistaken in that opinion, for a number of gentlemen who voted for the resolution voted for the recess—there being no record of the yeas and nays on the latter question. He had no personal feeling on the subject, and could come here as many days as any other gentlemen to continue the farce of talking and voting a short time and then going home.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said he intimated yesterday that a majority could control the proceedings, no matter how many resolutions be passed. There was nothing to be gained by attempting to force night sessions.

Mr. TOMS demanded the Yeas and Nays, wishing the country to see who supported the resolution one day and voted to rescind it the next.

The resolution was rescinded by 113 for to 83 against.

The House then resumed voting with the following result:

Mr. Banks	100	Mr. Richardson	66
Mr. Fuller	80	Scattering	9

Necessary to a choice 103.

Another ballot was then taken as follows:

Mr. Banks	103	Mr. Richardson	67
Mr. Fuller	81	Scattering	9

An exciting debate then sprung up, involving the character of certain members in regard to bargaining for votes for BANKS, in which the Pennsylvania delegation prominently figured.

Mr BANKS denied that any pledges were made by him.

Before the last vote was announced, Mr. MILLWARD said he had been approached by one of his colleagues, who had proposed that if he would vote for BANKS, he (MILLWARD) should be made Chairman of the Engraving, Lithographing or Printing Committee, and have a good thing of it. (Laughter, and cries of "Name him"—"Who is he?" &c.

Mr. MILLWARD replied—Mr. FRANCIS, of Pennsylvania. [Sensation—nearly all the members rising to their feet, and much interest everywhere manifested.]

Mr. BANKS said much confusion—emphatically denied that any one had authority to offer such a proposition for him.

Mr. FRANCIS rose amid cries of "Order," "Hear him," "Down in front," &c., and said he had not been authorized by Mr. BANKS to make such a pledge to Mr. MILLWARD, or anybody else, although a few moments ago he asked that gentleman how he would like to be Chairman of the Committee on Engravings. (Laughter.)

Mr. MILLWARD asked Mr. FRANCIS—Did you not say it is was not against my conscience to vote for BANKS I would make a good thing of it? (Laughter.) I asked you how, and you replied I could be made Chairman of the Printing, Lithographing or Engraving Committee. I asked, how do you know I can be made Chairman? Those you controlled, I have just had a conversation with Mr. BANKS, who said that any promise I should make would be carried out by him.

Mr. FRANCIS—I deny what my colleague has said. He has misconstrued my remarks.

Mr. MILLWARD—I could not misconstrue them.

Great confusion, mingled with cries of "Order."

Mr. [illegible] MARSHALL remarked that he had [illegible] to make the explanation.

[illegible] matter personal to [illegible] (Laughter.)

[illegible] to our State, (Pennsylvania) and [illegible] would at once move for a C[illegible]

Mr. MILLWARD to Mr. [illegible]—Did you not tell me Mr. BANKS assured you he [illegible] I voted for him he (BANKS) would give me what you promised?

Mr. FRANCIS—I did not.

Mr. MILLWARD—(emphatically)—I say you did. Had you any conversation at all with Mr. BANKS?

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, said the storm has calmly expressed it as his opinion that the House had had enough of this disgraceful proceeding.

Mr. BANKS—No man has an assurance from me with regard to the formation of Committees. I stand, if elected to the Speakership, perfectly free to do what is right and proper for myself, for the House, and for the country,—and as to what it may be proper to do, I am the judge, holding myself responsible to the House and the country. [Applause.]

Mr. TOMS trusted his colleague, Mr. MILLWARD, would be more guarded hereafter in attacking the character of gentlemen. The Pennsylvania delegation, he said, are independent men, guarded by right and truth, acting intelligently, asking no pledge, and guilty of no false pretences.

Mr. MILLWARD said he was not to be frightened by being told he must be more guarded. He had alluded to but one Pennsylvanian, and that was FRANCIS.

Mr. CHRISTMAN, of Pennsylvania, remarked that he had frequently met Mr. BANKS socially, and had never heard him, at any time, or under any circumstances, make any remarks which could be construed into a pledge.

Mr. FAIRS thought the House were under obligations to Mr. MILLWARD for his revelations; he (FAIRS) had heard FRANCIS say he had assurance from Mr. BANKS that the latter would so constitute the Committee as to take care of the interests of Pennsylvania. He could prove the fact.

Mr. FRANCIS replied, he had the assurance that the interests of Pennsylvania would be cared for—never had it from Mr. BANKS, but from his colleagues.

Mr. EVERETT thought this a pretty family fight. He had voted for Mr. RICHARDSON as a man above suspicion.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL was perfectly satisfied that if these charges were true they indicted Mr. BANKS for the Speakership. In consequence of the action of seven members, proof cannot now be produced. Other revelations might be made. He desired that all further balloting might be dispensed with to-day.

Mr. COBB contended that this was not the proper tribunal to investigate mere idle rumors, uttered, perhaps, in bar-rooms; if it were, he might repeat a rumor regarding the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but which he did not believe true.

Mr. FULLER—I wish to know what it is.

Mr. COBB—The rumor is that in your opinion Mr. WHITFIELD, delegate from Kansas, was legally elected.

Mr. FULLER—I know nothing about the matter, and have said nothing. It is a subject of a contested election, and I shall examine the question fairly. Any rumor contrary to this is utterly false, and I shall stigmatize as a liar any one who abuses any expression contrary to what I now say.

Mr. COLFAX, resuming, said he had remarked that the rumor was doubtless untrue, and he merely alluded to it now to show how futile are such charges. He believed that other rumors would prove equally fallacious. He saw no reason why voting should be suspended.

Mr. WHITFIELD, of Kansas—I ask for no pledges—I stand on the justice of my cause.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL stated, that his object in moving a suspension of voting, was to afford time for reflection. He did not refer to mere rumors, but to direct charges, of which there is abundant proof.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, having been alluded to, said that no member of Congress had asked him for pledges during the time he was a candidate for Speaker. He would have kicked such a man out of his room.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Maine defended Mr. BANKS, and desired to have the charges explained now—he did not want any dark insinuations.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, said his delegation had neither asked nor received pledges from Mr. BANKS.

Here the episode ended, and another vote was taken, resulting precisely the same as the preceding. The House then adjourned, after a session of five hours.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

Half a Million of Treasure en route for New-York by the Star of the West.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* arrived here yesterday, from San Juan, Nicaragua, bringing San Francisco dates to the 5th inst.

The steamship *Star of the West* left San Juan on the 20th for New-York, with a fair complement of passengers and about half a million of dollars in treasure.

The news from California presents no feature of importance.

The rainy season had fairly set in.

At San Francisco and several of the interior towns, the fall of Sebastopol had been celebrated with banquets and other demonstrations.

The Indians continued to be very troublesome in Oregon and elsewhere.

The San Francisco markets were generally quiet, and provisions had a dull and declining tendency.

The following ships from Atlantic ports had arrived at San Francisco during the fortnight, viz.: the *Andrew Jackson*, *Flying Dragon*, *Almena*, and *Spirit of the Times*, from New-York; the *West Wind* and *Grace Darling* from Boston, and the *Sirocco* and *Thomas Watson* from Philadelphia.

Affairs in Nicaragua were in an apparently settled state.

The Walker party received reinforcements to the extent of 120 men, by the steamer *Sierra Nevada*, which made the connection on the Pacific side.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Resignation of Alvarez and Succession of Comonfort to the Presidency.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The steamship *Texas* has arrived at this port, with Vera Cruz dates to the 22d, and City of Mexico to the 18th inst.

ALVAREZ had resigned the Presidency of the Republic, and been succeeded by General COMONFORT.

A new Ministry had been organized by COMONFORT as follows:

Foreign Relations	Señor ROSA.
Justice	Señor MONTES.
Government	Señor LAFRAGUA.
War	Señor SILICIO.
Finance	Señor PAYNO.

ALVAREZ had gone to the South.

The Weather and the Telegraphs.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Dec. 27.

The storm of rain and sleet, on Tuesday night, was very severe in this vicinity. The telegraph wires were so loaded down with ice that over fifty sections are broken between here and Springfield, and we learn that matters are still worse between the latter city and Boston. Large trees on the route, some of them with trunks two feet in diameter, were also broken down by the weight of ice accumulated on their branches. It will probably take two or three days to put the telegraph line in thorough repair again.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

There is good sleighing here. Weather clear and very windy. The coldest day of the season.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The Mississippi is full of floating ice. The thermometer here stands at 40 above zero.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Dec. 26—A. M.

Thermometer 11° above zero and growing colder, with high winds and snow drifting badly.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Dec. 26, P. M.

One foot of snow has fallen to-day, and sleighing is fine.

Navigation of the Hudson River.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The river is full of floating ice. No boats are up, and none expected. The thermometer at 7 A. M. stood at 18°.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Cause No. 161.—Wm. S. Hungerford, appellant vs. John Sigeson. Appeal from the District Court of Wisconsin. On motion of Mr. Gillet, the appeal was docketed, and dismissed with costs.

No. 17.—Wm. D. Price, *et al.* vs. The Farmers' Bank of Virginia in error to the Supreme Court of Ohio. The decree of said Court affirmed with costs.

No. 20.—Jecker, Torre & Co., *et al.*, Appellants. Argument in this case was continued by Reverdy Johnson for appellee, and concluded by Mr. Nelson for appellant.

No. 29.—Adam Hane, plaintiff, vs. State of Missouri. Argued by Mr. Geyer for plaintiff.

The $50,000 Robbery.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Messrs. AYER and KING, implicated in the robbery of the [illegible] dollars from the American [illegible] were yesterday taken to Albany, today, on the [illegible] Mr. CRANE.

Fire in Bridgeport, Conn.

[illegible], Thursday, Dec. 27.

The Pequonnock Hotel in East Bridgeport was destroyed by fire this morning, together with two buildings adjoining occupied as dwellings and stores. The total loss is about $15,000. Insurance, $10,000.

Fire at Hingston, C. W.

KINGSTON, C. W., Thursday, Dec. 27.

A fire broke out on Christmas Eve in the Commissariat Wood store, in this place, but, by the united exertions of the military and firemen, it was extinguished before doing material damage.

Destructive Fire at Beaufort, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 27.

A fire occurred on Monday last, at Beaufort, S. C., destroying many dwellings and stores. The total loss is estimated at $25,000.

Fire at Utica.

UTICA, Thursday, Dec. 27.

A fire last night in the store occupied by Mr. GOODWIN, book seller, did damage to the extent of about $8,000. No insurance.

The Southern Mail.

Baltimore, Thursday, Dec. 27.

We have received no mail south of Richmond to-day.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.

At our Cattle Market to-day, only 600 head of Beeves were offered; 100 of these were driven Eastward, and the remainder sold at $6 12½@6 75 per hundred, mostly of superior quality. Hogs in large supply; sales at $7 50@7 62½.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Stocks are steady. We quote Pennsylvania Fives at 84¾; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Long Island, 13½; Morris Canal, 13; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48¾.

THE ARRESTED FILLIBUSTERS.

Dillingham, the Secretary, Arrested—Col. French at the District-Attorney's Office—Mr. Male Remains—The Escort of the Northern Light Returned.

Among the first warrants issued on Tuesday last for the arrest of parties charged with setting on foot the alleged military expedition on the *Northern Light* to Nicaragua, was one, it will doubtless be remembered, for Mr. DILLINGHAM, the Secretary of Col. PARKER H. FRENCH. Why this warrant, like the others, was not served at once, has, however, been a source of mystery to many, it being known that Mr. DILLINGHAM might be seen at nearly all hours of the day and night at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the uninterrupted and apparently fearless discharge of his duties as generalissimo surveyor, agent and valet of his Excellency the Nicaraguan Minister. Certain points of diplomatic etiquette and law, it was presumed, were waiting to be settled before the arrest of Mr. FRENCH would formally take place. In consideration of the exceeding doubt of Mr. FRENCH's being recognized at Washington, no such squeamishness it was thought could be felt relative to the arrest of his Secretary. It is certain there has been a delay, and that after this delay the Secretary has at length been arrested, though why this delay was, or why the arrest was made at this particular time, does not transpire beyond the breasts of the United States District-Attorney and his learned and gracious deputy.

Mr. DILLINGHAM was arrested at about noon yesterday. Mr. HOGEBOOM, United States Deputy Marshal, in his usual quiet but impressive way, effected the arrest. His Secretaryship at the time was quietly smoking his cigar in the front sitting-room of the St. Nicholas. The information gave him no surprise. The Secretary stated that Mr. FRENCH was then out, but expressed his willingness, notwithstanding, to proceed with the Marshal at once to the District-Attorney's office.

The two left the Hotel. Arriving at the District-Attorney's office, the Secretary was introduced to Mr. JOACHIMSSEN, the Deputy District-Attorney.

Mr. JOACHIMSSEN—I shall require you to find bail in the sum of $5,000.

The SECRETARY—All right; I think I can get it.

Mr. DILLINGHAM, in company of the Marshal, returned to the hotel.

At 3 o'clock Col. FRENCH came to the District-Attorney's office, accompanied by EDWARD C. WEST, Esq.

Mr. MCKEON being absent, Mr. JOACHIMSSEN received the two.

Mr. WEST announced that he had been engaged as counsel by Mr. FRENCH, Minister Plenipotentiary from the State of Nicaragua, to confer relative to the recent arrest of his Secretary, Mr. DILLINGHAM. He came to claim the extension of diplomatic privileges to Mr. DILLINGHAM as Secretary of Col. FRENCH, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from Nicaragua.

Mr. JOACHIMSSEN—Mr. DILLINGHAM claimed no Diplomatic privileges at the time of his arrest, and consequently could not then be treated on any other grounds than as a common citizen.

Col. FRENCH—The question of according to myself and immediate *attachés*, privileges such as are universally awarded to Ministers from foreign Governments, is what I am desirous to have speedily determined. To this end I have employed Mr. WEST, who is present, and Mr. FRANCIS B. CUTTING as associate counsel, and, they desire the opportunity of bringing this question before a competent Court upon habeas corpus.

Mr. JOACHIMSSEN said as it was, he must insist upon Mr. DILLINGHAM giving bail.

Mr. WEST said they would give the bail demanded with the understanding that it should not be considered a waiving on their part of their right of habeas corpus.

Mr. JOACHIMSSEN stated his willingness to acquiesce in the reservation of the right asked for. He added that he had reason to believe that the question would speedily be passed upon by the Attorney-General whether Mr. FRENCH might be lawfully arrested. Whatever this decision might be would necessarily influence the determination as to the privileges of Mr. DILLINGHAM. He advised that

[illegible] Daily Times Friday Morning Dec 28 1855

[illegible] Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

PEACE RESTORED.

The Victory Achieved by Gov. Shannon and the People of Lawrence.

SURRENDER OF THE INVADERS.

The Settlement Effected by Gov. Shannon and the Enemy.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sunday, Dec. 9, 1855.

During the last twenty-four hours, the veil of obscurity which has been upon the fate of our unfortunate people, has been so far lifted from our eyes, that the time of uncertainty, and the consequent distress of ordinary times, are beginning to return to us. Although we still

"Just the straw,
And the vile squabbling of the wayward sea,"

in our midst, it brings not the fear of instant war, as among us during the week just past. I know you will rejoice with me to know that the negotiations with the Governor have proved successful, so far as to satisfy him that we have committed no wrong, and he has ordered all the invading force to disband, and they are doing so. He spent about five hours in private council with Gen. Reeder and Gen. Lane yesterday, during which time a written agreement was prepared and signed by the parties; and at the close of the interview, Gov. SHANNON made us a very satisfactory extempore speech on leaving the hotel.

By that settlement we have made no concession, have violated none of our cherished regard of individual honor, have alienated none of our former sentiments, nor yielded up one principle we hold sacred as defenders of inherited rights. We have said we had no compromises to make, for we had done nothing to injure them, and knew not what they accused us of doing. In putting our position, just as we have always stood, upon paper and signing it, is no concession on our part, but rather a written proof of our innocence. The document refers chiefly to the rescue of BRANDON, near Hickory Point, and says it was made without our knowledge or consent, and that we will not resist any legal process issued to arrest the rescuers. It further states that we will at all times aid the Governor when called upon in the execution of any *legal criminal* process against any of our citizens.

He agrees that if any are arrested in this vicinity while a Grand Jury is in this Territory, they shall be tried in this town before a District Judge of the United States Court, and admitted to bail. He further agrees that all arrested by the Sheriff without legal process, shall be set at liberty, and that he will use his influence to aid us in obtaining remuneration for all depredations by the Sheriff's posse in Western Territory. Nothing is to be construed as expressing any opinion as to the validity of the laws of the Territorial Legislature.

The citizens of Kansas Territory have always endeavored to cooperate in enforcing the *common law* of the land for the punishment of criminals. All civilized countries recognizing the law of nations do this, and we have gone no further than that in our pledge to the Governor. He says distinctly that he does not intend to attempt to enforce any of the obnoxious laws of Kansas. He knows too well our resolutions to use attempt it. On his return to the camp last night, after the settlement had been completed, they were in a state of mutiny. The more responsible chose were for obeying orders, and starting for Missouri, but the hot-spur Arcadians said none determined to fight, Governor or no Governor, and they swore they would hang him if they could. They have broke up to-day and all are marching, but there is a rumor that about three hundred still hang about Franklin, swearing that they will have a fight with the Yankees yet, and our guard are out to-night as strong as usual. At Leavenworth the same state of feeling exists. They have crossed over the river to-day, but swear vengeance on Shannon and Lawrence. If we are attacked now, it will be in the guerrilla style, by a drunken mob, headed by Atchison & Co. Let them come. Many of them never ought to return, and are sworn not to. If they do not attack us openly, or as a town, they probably will lurk by our roadsides, and commit depredations at night. Last night, about midnight, twenty armed men entered the house of Judge WARRINER, about five miles distant, pretending to hunt for SHARP's rifles. None but the women folks and one traveler were at home, but they upset everything in the house, broke open trunks and drawers, and fired a pistol that shot a ball through two floors. We hear again to-night that they are still watching in the vicinity. They doubtless seek the life of Mr. WARRINER, as he is a prominent Free-State man, but he remains in town yet on duty, and will not return till they are dispersed. Our organization will be kept up some days yet, till we are sure there is no further danger. It is evidently most humiliating to the Missouri rabble, to leave without a fight. SHANNON-YELLOW made them a speech yesterday, in which he urged them not to leave till they had exterminated the race of Abolitionists, women and all. It is yet to be seen what they will do. Some who have visited us to-day, say frankly, that this is not the end of it. They all say, Missourians and all, that they were cajoled, individually, by Gov. SHANNON, and we believe this to be true. This is only a temporary pacification, and the Union is not yet safe.

The Governor makes a bad show upon paper. No public mind was ever more humbugged, and he is quite thankful for any favor we may show him in extricating himself. In his Proclamation he insults the whole Free-State Party, and most grossly belies them—now he is satisfied we are right, and have acted honorably in the whole affair, but that he was deceived and humbugged by Sheriff JONES and his rabble, till his Proclamation was justifiable. He admits that he issued it wholly on *ex parte* testimony, but that he only gave instructions to JONES, and his Generals, BROWN and ATCHISON—that his power was in fact very small, but that the mails from Missou

Latest Police Appointments and Dismissals.

THE LEGISLATIVE-POLICE COMMITTEE.

INVESTIGATION CONTINUED.

TESTIMONY OF MR. MADDEN, EX-CHIEF.

List of Police Appointments and Dismissals, from the Year 1855.

Reference of Justice Mountford.

The Legislative Committee appointed to examine into the conduct of our Criminal Courts and the Police Department, received their investigations yesterday afternoon at the Court-House, Mr. Madden, ex-Chief of Police, being the witness examined.

Mr. Madden's testimony was given in a clear, distinct manner, and was listened to with the most profound attention by the crowded audience present. He was frequently interrupted by questions from the Committee, and by the counsel for the Police Commissioners, Messrs. Graham and Sedgwick, who appeared to be desirous of eliciting all the information possible from the witness.

Mr. Madden's testimony was of a very interesting character, and will be found of great importance to the public. He gave a full history of the Police Department during the time he was connected with it, and his statements were corroborated by the production of the books containing the records of the Department. He also produced a list of all the appointments and dismissals made by the Commissioners during the year 1855, which we publish to-day. The following is a synopsis of the testimony:

Mr. Madden was appointed Chief of Police on the 1st of May, 1855, by the Board of Police Commissioners, consisting of Messrs. Bowen, Acton and Smith. He was appointed for one year, and was reappointed for another year on the 1st of May, 1856. He was removed from office by the Governor on the 15th of October, 1855, and Mr. Kelso appointed in his place. He was not informed of the reasons for his removal, and has not been since. He was not present when the charges were preferred against him, and was not informed of the nature of the charges. He was not present when the testimony was taken, and was not informed of the nature of the testimony. He was not informed of the proceedings of the Board of Police Commissioners in relation to his removal, and has not been since

MUNICIPAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Another Blank from Brady.

The Alderman Refers It to Mid Report.

The Board Transacts Their Ordinary Business Pro Forma and Decides to Their Next Meeting.

STEAMING MEMBERS.

Owing to the heightened motion of the Board of Aldermen the meeting was called to order a quarter after eight by the President, Isaac O. Barker. The Clerk called the roll and the following members responded:

Mr. Barker,
Mr. Bell,
Mr. Bergen,
Mr. Bowers,
Mr. Brady,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Cassidy,
Mr. Cohen,
Mr. Cole,
Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Cornell,
Mr. Cowan,
Mr. Crane,
Mr. Crowley,
Mr. Cullen,
Mr. Dalton,
Mr. Dayton,
Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Eagan,
Mr. Ellis,
Mr. Fagan,
Mr. Fitzgerald,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Flynn,
Mr. Foley,
Mr. Gallagher,
Mr. Gilbert,
Mr. Gilmore,
Mr. Gleason,
Mr. Gorman,
Mr. Grant,
Mr. Hall,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Hart,
Mr. Hayes,
Mr. Hennessy,
Mr. Hoffman,
Mr. Hogan,
Mr. Hughes,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Kenny,
Mr. Kerrigan,
Mr. Kilpatrick,
Mr. Kinsella,
Mr. Lawrence,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Lewis,
Mr. Lyons,
Mr. Mahoney,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Mason,
Mr. McCabe,
Mr. McCarthy,
Mr. McCormick,
Mr. McDonald,
Mr. McGuire,
Mr. McKenna,
Mr. McLaughlin,
Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Miller,
Mr. Mitchell,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. Morgan,
Mr. Morris,
Mr. Mullen,
Mr. Murphy,
Mr. Nagle,
Mr. Nash,
Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. O'Brien,
Mr. O'Connor,
Mr. O'Donnell,
Mr. O'Keefe,
Mr. O'Neill,
Mr. Parker,
Mr. Pendergast,
Mr. Power,
Mr. Quinn,
Mr. Reilly,
Mr. Reynolds,
Mr. Riley,
Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Robinson,
Mr. Rogers,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Sanders,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. Shea,
Mr. Sheehan,
Mr. Smith,
Mr. Stevens,
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Sullivan,
Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Tobin,
Mr. Tracy,
Mr. Turner,
Mr. Van Buren,
Mr. Van Cott,
Mr. Van Wyck,
Mr. Vose,
Mr. Walsh,
Mr. Ward,
Mr. Warren,
Mr. Webb,
Mr. Wells,
Mr. White,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Young.

A petition was received, addressed to His Honor the Mayor, from residents now in the City, stating of the fact that the Mayor is not in the City, stating of the various hotels. Also that petitioners are property owners, &c., &c., &c.,

Miscellaneous Matters.

One of those cases that every confusion into every-day, and make the every existence of [illegible] seems necessarily there it has been laid down [illegible] the legal definition of insanity; the [illegible] judge seems almost [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOYS AND GIRLS!

NO. 1 VERY ATTRACTIVE. (ASTOR HOUSE.)

THE CONSOLATION.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

CONTENTS OF NO. 1, VOL. 1.

ONWARD.

A Christmas Story. By Rev. W. M. Taylor.

A Poem. By Rev. Dr. Deems.

Our Boys and Girls.

Our Sunday School.

Our Little Ones.

Our Letter Box.

Our Puzzle Box.

Our Music Box.

Our Picture Gallery.

Our Post Office.

Our Exchanges.

Our Editorial Table.

Our Prize Competition.

Our Premium List.

Our Terms.

Our Agents.

Our Publication Office.

Our Motto.

Our Prospectus.

Our Contributors.

Our Readers.

Our Friends.

Our Enemies.

Our Everybody.

Our Nobody.

Our Somebody.

Our Anybody.

Our Everything.

Our Nothing.

Our Anything.

Our Something.

Our Anywhere.

Our Everywhere.

Our Somewhere.

Our Nowhere.

Our Now.

Our Then.

Our Always.

Our Never.

Our Ever.

Our Forever.

Our Whole.

Our Part.

Our Aim.

Our Object.

Our Work.

Our Play.

Our Rest.

Our Home.

Our Heaven.

Our Hell.

Our Life.

Our Death.

Our Eternity.

Our Time.

Our Space.

Our Matter.

Our Mind.

Our Spirit.

Our Soul.

Our God.

Our Bible.

Our Jesus.

Our Saviour.

Our Redeemer.

Our Lord.

Our Master.

Our Friend.

Our Brother.

Our Sister.

Our Mother.

Our Father.

Our Family.

Our Home.

Our Country.

Our World.

Our Universe

Among the articles found on board of the Arcadia,

New-York Daily Times: Friday, December 26, 1853

The Daily Times

THE NEW-HAVEN TRAGEDY.

...published yesterday the confession of SARAH ... in which he admitted having killed Pomeroy. The New-Haven Journal and Courier gives the following additional evidence taken before the Coroner's Jury:

...the amount of the whole affair. SARAH ... testimony, and manifested a ... to the Jury. This declara... voluntarily, and with... (the paragraph) called and ... the death of the deed called the ... to wonderful spectrum of ... Pomeroy, and manifested a ... to the Jury. This declara... voluntarily, and with... (the paragraph) called and ... the death of the deed called the ... to wonderful spectrum of ... Pomeroy, and manifested a ... to the Jury. This declara... voluntarily, and with...

...Pomeroy, on Wednesday, December 23d or 24th, 1855, between ... and four o'clock, from ... on his neck, head and ... and inflicted upon him that ... by a knife, a knife and a fork, in the hands ... and the Jury also find ... death.

...Subscribed and sworn to before me, ...

...Judge Roosevelt's Reply to Wm. W. Valk, M. C.

Queens County, Dec. 26, 1855.

...Your may find safety in contempt. Your ... protect you from this ... constituents at seeing ... by the issue of your first bul... people," nor will it justify ... of that document in this reply which I ... by my respect for the office you ... Hypocrisy is said to be a homage paid to vir... but that hypocrisy is less reprehensible which openly displays and stimulates vice. You ... the seat of a statesman without any of the ... qualifications, yet to the place except the ... Common sense, if you had it, would aid ... especially in your career. The philosopher ... to subject the elements to his will, ... will and be subservient to control ... in which he was unfortunate. In your ... avoid it. ... your two parties, one in favor of ... for the extension of Congress, and ... party in Congress is ... party, one party takes the position of ... the other holds that of a well known ... Giving thanks ... that they are not as other men—that one ... struggling with fidelity to prevent the ... of Congress, and that an intelligent ... the people desire the abo... of the Republican or Democratic candidates, ... "bring it about"—that the ... are submissive to the Union, and you ask who ... it if we do not? Your high-sounding ... about the "black flag," of the Democratic ... proposed by "manly," of the noble and generous ... and religious liberty," are looked upon in ... as the merest light as the ... Yours, which, he said, was "all ...

...The ground from that hypocrisy which ... vice and which, from long association ... with perfidy and meanness, has become skeptical as ... the interests of probity. I admit, frankly, that ... being to that "cluster of Know-Nothings which ... opposed to human slavery, and if I had known ... you are in favor of it, as you now declare, I ... not have voted for you. If you succeed, how... in saving the Union, as you seem willing to do, ... have some compensation for the sacrifice. ... you will be able to do so is probable, because ... voters have done so before you. There is no ... in saying that which is in no danger of ... being said. Allow me to add that I do not perceive ... dignity of the position of our party in the House ... Representatives as clearly as you do. I must, ... to point it out in a mere simple ... The day for the measure claimed so much of ... and so mercenary ability. The long-eared ... to the lion's skin claimed and enjoyed the ... dignity of King of the forest until he undertook to ... when he immediately found his level. Avoid his ... if you can for the rest of your term. Do ... Make it date from the spirit of your ... that you are, personally, in a more important ... than the Roman Matron was in ... little Empire, because you can prevent, rather ... your country, the ruin of your country. I hope you ... for it. I serve you in Council.

JOHN HONNE, Queens co., N. Y.

...PEARL.—A NEW ARTICLE.—We saw at ... this morning, a sample of pearl, ... discovered on the plantation of Thos. MARINE, ... Virginia. The seed was brought ... by Mr. MARINE, late of Mandeville, ... Louisiana, who was a very ... gentleman. They are a very ... to successfully provide and ... this seed.

...Judge Roosevelt on Wm. W. Valk, M. C.

Queens County, Dec. 26, 1855.

...Your may find safety in contempt. Your ... protect you from this ... constituents at seeing ... by the issue of your first bul... people," nor will it justify ... of that document in this reply which I ... by my respect for the office you ... Hypocrisy is said to be a homage paid to vir... but that hypocrisy is less reprehensible which openly displays and stimulates vice. You ... the seat of a statesman without any of the ... qualifications, yet to the place except the ... Common sense, if you had it, would aid ... especially in your career. The philosopher ... to subject the elements to his will, ... will and be subservient to control ... in which he was unfortunate. In your ... avoid it. ... your two parties, one in favor of ... for the extension of Congress, and ... party in Congress is ... party, one party takes the position of ... the other holds that of a well known ... Giving thanks ... that they are not as other men—that one ... struggling with fidelity to prevent the ... of Congress, and that an intelligent ... the people desire the abo... of the Republican or Democratic candidates, ... "bring it about"—that the ... are submissive to the Union, and you ask who ... it if we do not? Your high-sounding ... about the "black flag," of the Democratic ... proposed by "manly," of the noble and generous ... and religious liberty," are looked upon in ... as the merest light as the ... Yours, which, he said, was "all ...

...The ground from that hypocrisy which ... vice and which, from long association ... with perfidy and meanness, has become skeptical as ... the interests of probity. I admit, frankly, that ... being to that "cluster of Know-Nothings which ... opposed to human slavery, and if I had known ... you are in favor of it, as you now declare, I ... not have voted for you. If you succeed, how... in saving the Union, as you seem willing to do, ... have some compensation for the sacrifice. ... you will be able to do so is probable, because ... voters have done so before you. There is no ... in saying that which is in no danger of ... being said. Allow me to add that I do not perceive ... dignity of the position of our party in the House ... Representatives as clearly as you do. I must, ... to point it out in a mere simple ... The day for the measure claimed so much of ... and so mercenary ability. The long-eared ... to the lion's skin claimed and enjoyed the ... dignity of King of the forest until he undertook to ... when he immediately found his level. Avoid his ... if you can for the rest of your term. Do ... Make it date from the spirit of your ... that you are, personally, in a more important ... than the Roman Matron was in ... little Empire, because you can prevent, rather ... your country, the ruin of your country. I hope you ... for it. I serve you in Council.

JOHN HONNE, Queens co., N. Y.

NEW-YORK CITY.

...Large Fire in Pearl-st.—Property Destroyed.

The large four-story brick building, No. 19 Spruce-street, was, with its contents, almost entirely destroyed by fire last night. The value ... of property destroyed is estimated at ... about $50,000.

The fire broke out shortly after 9 o'clock, and was first discovered by Sergeant WARD, of the Fourth Ward, coming from the basement, which was used for the storage of rags. The firemen promptly responded to the alarm, but, despite their best exertions, the flames spread throughout the entire building, which was soon completely gutted, and nearly all its contents entirely destroyed.

The basement and first floor were occupied by HAINES & Co., dealers in rags and papers. Their stock was entirely destroyed. We were unable to learn where they were insured. The second and third floors were in the occupancy of FRANCIS, FARNUM & Co., Envelope and Job Printers, who had their premises stocked with a new and large amounts of stock. They are heavy losers, but to what amount was not ascertained. SAMUEL B. THOMPSON occupied the fourth floor as a book-binding establishment. He is insured for $4,000, which will cover over half the loss. The sub-cellar was occupied by SCHAUMBURGH & Co., importers and dealers in wines and brandies, &c. Messrs. L. & Co. estimate their loss at about $6,000. They are insured for $14,000, in the following Insurance Companies: Empire City, $2,000; Equitable, $3,000; Niagara, $2,000; Republic, $2,500; Excelsior, $2,000; and Phenix, $1,000. The building was owned by Mr. MCELRATH, President of the Nassau Bank. It is fully insured.

Policemen from the first six Wards were present, under command of Captain DILWORTH, of the Fourth Ward, as well as a large force of the Insurance Watch.

The firemen did not cease their labors until nearly 1 o'clock this morning, up to which hour the fire continued to burn quite briskly.

Geographical Society.

The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held last evening in their rooms, at the University. The audience was large and included a number of ladies. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Esq., presided. Hon. Gen. EASTBURN introduced Dr. KANE to the audience, and stated that the Doctor had contemplated only meeting a few of the members, for the purpose of a desultory conversation on the subject of the Arctic Expedition, and hence was unprepared to give a formal lecture.

Dr. KANE then proceeded with his remarks, and made allusion to the aspect of the Western Coast of Greenland which at the latitude of 750 rises in a mountain range to an elevation of 3,000 feet. The same winter prevails on the Eastern side as obtained by Capt. SCORESBY. After reaching Upper-navick, the most Northern settlement on the Coast of Greenland, in the latitude of 730, the expedition took in certain necessary supplies, and leaving that place penetrated the barriers to Melville Bay where they remained ice-bound for the Winter. The whale boats being found entirely unserviceable on account of the thin skin ice, sledges were prepared with much delay and labor, and explorations made in various directions.

The Doctor refereed to the great Northern Sea seen by his party from an elevation of four hundred feet. It was about sixty miles distant and presented a surface completely free from ice. A storm of fifty-two hours' duration, blowing by turns from the northeast and northwest, failed to bring a single iceberg. The average temperature of this open water was 6° below zero. The Doctor thought its comparatively high temperature was occasioned chiefly by the absence of ice. He also related several thrilling incidents which occurred during the sojourn in the Northern Ocean, some of which involved narrow escapes of the whole party, as well as of individuals. The Doctor spoke in high terms of the conduct of both officers and men under his command, and feelingly commended the noble liberality of the projector of the expedition, Mr. HENRY GRINNELL.

Mr. Dyr's Third Lesson in Counterfeiting.

Mr. JOHN S. DYR gave his third lecture, at the Tabernacle, last evening, on the subject of "bogus" money, and the present facilities for counterfeiting. The audience was quite large, and included a number of ladies. A band of music was in attendance, as on previous evenings.

Elevated at the back of the platform was what resembled a miniature stage, with side and foot lights, designed to be used to represent the fine steeples of genuine and spurious bank notes on a large scale.

Mr. DYR commenced by describing the process of preparing the genuine bank note plate. The vignette, the denominational figures, &c., are first engraved on separate pieces of steel, and afterwards these are then hardened, and impressions are taken from them upon circular dies, which can afterwards be used in making up other complete plates.

The groundwork about the numerical figures is made by a machine called the geometrical lathe. The shading about the letters and vignette is produced by another ingenious machine called a ruler. Each engraver has his distinct department in the art. Thus one prepares the vignette, but is almost as ignorant of letter engraving as a tailor is of making shoes. Hence it is impossible for any one engraver to make a perfect copy of a bank-note plate.

The preparation of one class of counterfeits Mr. DYR described in this wise: A smooth piece of steel is procured and covered with a thin solution of white wax. On this a genuine note is laid face downward. An alkali is then formed over its back, and on raising it the ink is found to be disengaged from the bill and left on the wax. The engraving is afterward made through the wax.

By the aid of his sliding arrangements, Mr. DYR exhibited imitations of several notorious counterfeits, and pointed out the mode by which they could be readily detected by any person. He also altered a two dollar note on the Unadilla Bank of this State, to a fifty, in so skillful a manner that none of the audience could discover the deceit. Mr. DYR's lecture contained a good deal of useful information, and was listened to with much attention.

Turners.

The sixth annual Ball of the *Sociales Turnverein* (Social Gymnastic Union) came off last night at the City Assembly Rooms, and was a brilliant affair. The members of the Union were all dressed in their neat uniform of white linen coat and red cravat, and it was a pleasant sight to see the youths and fair maidens enjoying themselves while the floor shook with the crowd of dancers, collisions among whom were prevented in a miraculous manner. The orchestra was decorated with two star-spangled banners and the flag of the *Turnverein*. Eighteen dances were on the programme, and at a late hour "the cry was still they come!"

Dr. Jacobi on the Future of this World.

Dr. A. JACOBI last night delivered the fourth lecture of the German course, at Clinton Hall, taking for his subject, *The Future of the Earth and its Inhabitants*. The lecture, though filled with important scientific facts, was a popular one, and highly delighted the numerous audience. He considered the question only in its scientific light, adopting the nebular theory of the origin of the Earth. The destruction, he supposed, like Prof. LOCKYER, would happen from the gradual extinction of heat. Long before that, however, the human race would have died out, and it were probable that ere this happened, the long-promised "Golden Age" would be upon the earth. He closed amid much applause.

Captain Harte, of the 17th.

Capt. HARTT, of the Seventeenth Ward Police, is now "holding over," his term having expired. We express the sentiment of every peace-loving citizen of the Ward—we do believe—when we record our earnest hope that he will be speedily reappointed. No more honest, upright, faithful and capable officer is in the Department.

The Delta Psi Fraternity.

The Annual Convention of this Fraternity was held last night at Hope Chapel. The attendance was large. Mr. LEMUEL H. MILLER, of Morristown, New-Jersey, was the orator; the poet was Mr. STEWART L. WOODFORD, of this City.

Ball of the Brian Boroihme Guard.

The Ball of the Brian Boroihme Guard, one of the companies of the 69th Regiment New-York State Militia, took place last Wednesday night in the Chinese Assembly rooms. The assemblage was large and brilliant, and the festivities of an unusually pleasant character. Captain HOUGH, the estimable and patriotic officer in command of the Company, Capt. LYONS, Col. EGAN and Lieut. KEARNEY, were addressed. Lieut. LYONS sang a couple of martial songs in capital style, and what with dancing, music, eloquence, song and supper, the night passed off in splendid style.

It was very cold, wind northwest yesterday.

Lily Huson, with other stories of real life, make a pleasant, readable volume, just published by E. LONG & BROTHER, New-York. The author should try her hand at a continuous story of more length, as she has great facility and much power.

Ascension Tableaux.—The only Medal for Daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.